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MISCELLANEOUS.

—They call the cannibal tie a bow-knot in Chicago, because it pulls out so easily.—Life.

—The ignorance of the average society youth is too profound to be measured.—Ez.

—A Nevada ranchman, to protect his cattle from the effects of blizzards, has painted them all with a mixture of tar, red clay and linseed oil.

—The hammering of brass in a Philadelphia decorative art society has been enjoined. The rural peace and quietness of the town must be preserved.

—The thermometer has shown but forty-eight degrees in Greenland thus far this winter, and the inhabitants talk of advertising the country as a Florida resort for invalids.

—A little town in Texas has started a lying match to secure funds for a public library. Just now it's nip and tuck between the editor of the county paper and the oldest inhabitant.

—First Arcola Man.—"What is your opinion of Anarchy?" Second Arcola Man.—"It's just the thing. I'm a base ball player, and rub myself with it every night to take out the soreness."

—Some one asks: "Does it pay to be good?" Perhaps our evidence in the matter will not be taken, and so we shall not answer the question directly, but we will say that it is good to be paid.

—When a lady enters a crowded street car she should not rush for the front end at once, as she invariably does, but turn and look at the men on the end of the seats. They get them because they know they are safe.

—Pa., said little Johnny, "teacher 'How do you want promoting me, said to-day." "And what was that?" "She said that if I kept on I'd belong to the criminal class."—Merchant Traveler.

—A Yankee Captain was caught in the jaws of a whale, but was finally rescued, badly wounded. On being asked what he thought while in that position, he replied: "I thought he would make about forty barrels."

—A grocer at Lafayette, Ind., stored twenty-five tons of groceries on a floor made to hold up fifteen tons, and was the most surprised man in town when everything gave way with a crash. He had never figured on pressure and resistance.

—"Dress," said Bagley, with all the force of an original idea, "does not make a man." "No," replied Pompano, gloomily, as he fingered his wife's dressmaker's bill he had just received, "but it often breaks a man."—Philadelphia Call.

—A fatal mistake: Father—"Jennie, why do you snub that little girl with whom you were formerly so friendly?" Jennie—"She is mad at me." "Why is she mad at you?" "Because I forgot one day, and said she was an old friend of mine."—Texas Sittings.

—For several years one of the Nashville penitentiary convicts has employed odd moments in making a large frame for cabinet photographs. It is made of beautifully-carved wood, and with the aid of a pocket-knife, and contains 20,374 distinct pieces.

—"What is the price of that tea?" she asked of the guileless grocer. "One dollar," said the man, was the response. "Is not that too steep?" was the next question, and the G. replied: "Yes, marm, that's what they do with it."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—The "Previous Question."—"Clara, I love thee and thee alone. Indeed I speak the truth." He paused—the blush of her cheek. She let him draw her near; scarce for emotion could she speak. Yet still she asked, in accents meek: "How much have you a year?"—N. Y. Ledger.

—Mr. Waldo (a guest of Mrs. Wabash, of Chicago)—"That is a very odd-looking table-knife, Mrs. Wabash; silver, is it not?" Mrs. Wabash—"Yes, it has been in the family a great many years, and I prize it very highly as an heirloom. I only use it to eat pie with."—Texas Sittings.

—Zedekiah, I saw you coming out of that saloon on the corner, this afternoon, said a woman to her husband. She spoke with chilling severity, but Zedekiah rattled, and exclaimed, with an air of innocent surprise: "Well, my dear, you wouldn't have your husband staying in a saloon all day, would you?"—N. Y. Ledger.

—"Do you intend to try housekeeping?" asked one traveling man of another as they were discussing their plans. "O, yes, will try it. We've got the place, and there are only fifteen or twenty payments due, and a couple of outside mortgages on it, but we shall nevertheless do our best to keep the house."—Merchant Traveler.

—The Dignity of Art: He—"Are you doing any painting now, Miss Glaze?" She—"No, I'm not painting; I'm working in pastel." He—"Pastel? What's that?" She—"O, colored chalks, you know; the best effects are got with the tip of the finger." He—"O, I know; I've seen the men doing it on the pavements. Awfully jolly!"—Fun.

—The earthquake of last year left deep pits in the land between Charleston and Summerville, and on the margins of these was white sand, such as is seldom found except near the seashore. On this sand were sprung up a dense growth of sea-weeds, and it is conjectured that the seeds whence sprung this growth had been buried at a great depth for many centuries.

—"No, it isn't so much the confinement and hard labor that I regret," said the bank embezzler who had just been sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary; "it is the breaking up of all my cherished church associations of the last fifteen years. That is hard to bear—very hard."—Chicago Tribune.

—The old Senate House of historic renown, at Kingston, N. Y., has been restored and now stands as it did in former days. The walls of the building are over two hundred years old, and were erected by Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck in 1676. It was in this building that John Jay, in 1777, drew the draft of the constitution of the State of New York.

SAM HANDWICH'S PLAN.

A Literary Man Proves That It is Cheaper to Move Than to Pay Rent.

Sam Handwich is a would-be author who lives in Galveston, Texas, and writes sensational stories for the newspapers and magazines. Like most men of letters, Sam Handwich is poor, but he never allows that circumstance to disturb him in the least. He generally manages to get enough to eat, such as it is, and his time is so absorbed by his literary labors that he has no opportunity to complain even if he were disposed to do so, which he is not, for he is an optimist and philosopher.

A few mornings ago, while engaged on a novel for a New York literary paper, there came a violent knock at the door. "Come in," said Sam, placidly. Mr. Walker, Sam's landlord, entered.

He held a folded paper in his hand. "Here is the bill for your rent. I would like to have it paid immediately. Mr. Handwich, I've been waiting for you to pay for some time."

"Is it really possible, Mr. Walker, that you expect me to pay actual cash?" "Well, that's just what I do expect. It's three months since you have paid a cent of rent, and I am tired of your way of doing."

"So it's three months since I paid you any rent? Great Scott! How time flies! No wonder the ancient Romans said *Tempus fugit*. It does, *fugit*, like the mischief."

"Yes, time passes, but no money passes between us." "That's so," replied Sam, "if you have paid me any money during the last three months it has escaped my memory. Yes, the past three months have been fraught with disaster."

"Yes, they have been very sad to me," said Walker. "The events of the last few months, Mr. Walker, have been very sad to me. I have been very sad to see the war in Italy and the south of France. Good gracious! How much it must have cost those landlords to repair their houses! I feel sorry for them."

The war in the throat of the German Emperor is really alarming. I fear it is a cancer. In our own country there have been many disasters. That railroad accident at Chatsworth, Ill., involving great loss of property and hundreds—

"Well, that's none of our business. We are not to blame for the earthquakes. We are not responsible for the war in the Crown Prince's throat, but you are responsible for the rent of these apartments," said Walker, indignantly.

"I am surprised, Mr. Walker, to hear you speak in such frivolous manner of those heart-rending disasters, entailing such untold misfortune on the human race."

"That's all bosh. Will you pay me my sixty dollars?" "Is it possible that I owe you that much?"

"Yes, thanks to my weakness, you have got into it that deep." "For God's sake, Mr. Walker, don't call your noble-hearted generosity weakness."

"I want my money; sixty dollars are not to be found in the street every day." "Yes, I regret to be able to corroborate that statement," replied Sam with a sigh.

"Do you think that it is fun for me to do without my money all the time?" "The wise man, Mr. Walker—" "Pays his rent," interrupted Walker.

How much disappointment landlards suffer by hugging that delusion in their bosoms! The really wise man learns to deny himself luxuries. Follow my example, and learn to deny yourself."

"Deny myself what?" "The sixty dollars that you are not going to get from me."

"All right, Mr. Sam Handwich, I'll strike off the sixty dollars you owe. I'll make you a present of it."

"Are you in earnest?" "Yes, I'll make you a present of the sixty dollars, if—" "Ah! So there is an 'if' about it."

"Yes, I will cancel your debt if you move out at once."

"Move out?" exclaimed Sam, very much amazed. "Why in the world should we part, Mr. Walker? We have always got along very well together. I have never made any complaints about the price of rent. Why should I want to get rid of you who have been so kind and considerate?"

"Well, that's cheek!" ejaculated Walker. "It is true," continued Sam, "that the house is very much in need of repairs. I might have a new stove put in, and it needs painting, and there is no water in the kitchen, but still I don't care to move."

"Well, that is gall! Look here, Mr. Sam Handwich, I will cheerfully lose the rent you owe me just to get rid of you. I am willing to make almost any sacrifice to get rid of you."

"That's very flattering to me. What you say encourages me to ask you for the loaned twenty dollars."

"Are you crazy?" "No, but on reflection I've come to the conclusion to move to more fashionable quarters, and I need twenty dollars to pay the expenses of moving. Costs money to move. You have to pay for furniture wagons, and men to pack up the furniture, and I always tip the men liberally who move my things."

"You say I will have to pay to move you out?" asked the dumfounded landlord.

"Why, of course. You don't expect me to do it, do you, particularly as I haven't got a cent?"

The landlord sat down, and looked steadily at Sam for several minutes. He knew by sad experience how expensive and tedious it was in Texas to get a tenant out of a house according to law. At last he said:

"Here are twenty dollars. Now, you get out of here as fast as you can."

Within two hours Sam Handwich had moved.

Mr. Walker owns a number of houses at Galveston, and a few days afterwards he noticed that the sign of Ten Broeck in 1676. It was in this building that John Jay, in 1777, drew the draft of the constitution of the State of New York.

A LEGAL OPINION.

What a Public Prosecutor Thinks of the Testimony of Police Officers.

If I could have my own way about it, I should always present the case of the prosecution without the testimony of police officers or detectives. Not because I consider them unreliable as witnesses or because their testimony is any less deserving of credit than that of any other person, but simply because of a sort of popular prejudice against them which insinuates itself often into the jury box, and serves to acquit many a thorough scoundrel. The average citizen must certainly appreciate the necessity of police officers and detectives, and often finds them of great value and assistance to him, and I don't understand why he should allow himself as a juror to be influenced by this prejudice which originated with the hoodlum element, and which has been sedulously cultivated by the criminal lawyer. I have known men who at least pretended to be decent and respectable citizens to be carried away by the vehement tirade made by the prisoner's attorney against the police, when, in fact, the officers were generally doing their duty absolutely nothing to deserve any abuse, but had really discharged their duties as good men and true. I have had considerable experience on both sides of the counsel table, and I have found the policeman as a rule to be honest and straightforward, and to realize the obligation of an oath as fully as the ordinary witness. His testimony, of course, is generally damaging to the accused, but it would hardly be expected to be otherwise. If a patrolman early in the morning finds a man with a watch and chain stolen from my room during the night, it is only reasonable to suppose that his swearing to that fact should go hard with the prisoner on his trial, yet a little poison fully injected by the general skill of the case should occur where the officer is so well assured of the guilt of the accused, especially if he be a hardened offender, that his testimony is to some extent tinged with his personal opinions or feelings in the matter, yet in this respect he differs not at all from other persons. I doubt if any man who has a personal interest in any criminal case on either side can be a wholly truthful and impartial witness. Human testimony is after all only an expression of human nature, which is any thing but perfect.

As a usual thing, officers are not experts in any particular line, yet they are expected to be statesmen, jurists, diplomats, doctors and every thing else, and under all circumstances and in all cases to be absolutely impartial and unimpeachable, and to discharge their function with judgment and discretion as nicely balanced as a chemist's scales. In reality, all that the office calls for is physical strength, fearlessness and a moderate quantity of what is called "horse-sense." If a man possesses more than these, he can certainly do better than walk a beat in all kinds of weather at seventy-five dollars a month. As for the professional detective, I have found that his calling rarely causes him to appreciate the value of truth than otherwise, and that he needs to be feared and distrusted only by those who are fit subjects for his work. That he devotes himself to the task of ferreting out crimes and criminals for the good of the commonwealth is no reason why he should be any less truthful than the physician who prescribes all manner of uncleanliness and pollution for the good of humanity, or the lawyer who searches diligently for every nice technicality. For my own part, I would take the oath of a detective as readily as that of any other man.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BEGGING EPISTLES.

Some of the Quizzical Letters Translated for the President's Benefit.

Perhaps the most curious begging letters to the President are those in foreign languages. The President never sees these in the original. They are sent in batches of nine or ten to Henry L. Thomas, the official translator for the State Department. Mr. Cleveland rarely sees the whole of any of these letters, and seldom any part of them. Translator Thomas runs his learned eye over them, finds out what the request and who the beggar is, and makes a brief note in abstract of each one of the missives. These then go over to the White House to be looked over by the correspondence clerk, and, as the requests are usually even more absurd than those which come written in the English tongue, they are never shown to Mr. Cleveland, except, perhaps, when a particularly funny one drops in and the clerk or Colonel Lamont thinks it would be enjoyed all round. The letters from people who beg in foreign languages average about one a day the year through, but often run up to forty a month, then fall to twenty-five. They come both from Europe and America, and are most commonly written in German. Those which come from abroad are the funniest, because the writers display not only their own crazy notions, but the most eccentric ideas of the way in which the government of this country is managed. The authors are frequently foreigners who have had some residence in this country, but also coming from persons who have never been here, even on an imaginary geographical trip.

One came only recently from an inventor in France. He wrote to inform the President that he had discovered a new method of facilitating travel by canal. He was sure that his method would make the United States a great deal of money, and he was only waiting to receive the necessary funds for land to be acquired.

He put his plan on the ground that the President had once been very kind to his mother, and that on this ground he should take particular pains that her children did not suffer. This letter is like the majority in two respects. It demands money, and in a considerable sum, asking \$3,000 for the purchase of a house. It evidently came from a man who had lost his wits. Translator Thomas does not like the reading of all just such letters when they turn out to be in a large part from crazy writers. He finds that it has a tendency to make him melancholy.

Of a more laughable sort are the letters from writers who imagine the President has a minute knowledge of the whole country and its people, like a postmaster in a country town. The man in Spain, whose letter asked Mr. Cleveland if he knew whether his second cousin, who came to this country nearly ten years ago, was still here is a fair sample of its class. A German woman in New York wrote in sober earnest, saying that she understood from the President's message that he had the disposing of a very large surplus of money in the Nation's Treasury, and as she was poor and deserving she thought that if he would just give her some of it, she would be able to support her mother and her two children.

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He had only an old gun and wished, if it were possible, that the President would send him a rifle.

Mr. Thomas does not always get free from the petitioning foreigner when he leaves his office. It is not long since he was besought fervently by a Greek then staying in the city to bring it about in the State Department that a fine estate in Greece, which he declared belonged to him, should come into his possession. There was not any evidence of his ownership beyond his own statement, but he assured Mr. Thomas that if the State Department could only secure the property Mr. Bayard would have a clear \$2,000 for his services. After many assurances that nothing could be done for him, he began to write to the Senators entreating them to interfere in his behalf. There was no satisfaction there, and he tried the same method on the House, asking this body in fact to compel Mr. Bayard to act for him. Rebuffed again, he turned to the Supreme Court. He visited Chief Justice Waite. "What did he say?" was asked of the clerk as he returned from this mission. "He would not say a word," was the despairing reply.

Mr. Thomas has held his present position twenty-three years. He is a short, thick-set man, with good-humored face, gray beard, and gray hair closely cropped.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

NUPTIAL NOVELTIES.

The Quizzical Way in Which Some Weddings developments of civilization which we owe to America lies a passion for novelty for its own sake, and not for any ulterior benefits which is produced by it. People who dislike the old humdrum methods find all round them a society equally fond of "new departures," and in a democratic land the unusual is not always frowned upon as being necessarily wicked. American couples have before now been married in balloons, in railway cars, and even in bathing machines.

The individuals who delight in these social antics have no desire to shock their neighbors or to do any thing that will be dubbed grossly iniquitous; they only choose to act for themselves and to things in their own way, to step out of the rut for a time. They will be able to talk afterward about their wedding as having been determined under unique circumstances; their children will proudly boast how "their papa and mamma were married in a balloon," or in a box on wheels near the briny deep, as the case may be.

Who can say but that some day a bridegroom will astonish the spectators, his mother-in-law especially, by appearing as Robin Hood, in a tasteful suit of green, with quiver slung on his back? And it would only require one step further for the officiating clergyman to don the vestments generally associated with the name of Friar Tuck. Or the bridegroom might be married as Orlando and the bride as Rosalind.

In our English weddings—we know not how the Americans manage this detail—it is usual for a few select and favored individuals to kiss the bride in the vestry when the whole performance is over; it would be obviously impossible for this special feature to be omitted, and equally inappropriate for the bride to be kissed in public. Therefore it would be essential to have an impromptu vestry at hand—say the hollow of an old tree—in which, besides, the regular clerk should be signed and the usual fees paid. A pleasant lunch out of doors at the conclusion of the ceremony, a far and faint imitation of the lawn at Ascot, would be ever so much nearer than the stiff and formal wedding breakfast, or lunch, which everybody abominates.—London Telegraph.

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WROUGHT IRON FENCING.

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65 Cents Per Rod.

CALL AND EXAMINE—IT.

OUR

PURIFYING PUMPS

STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.

AN INSPECTION WILL

CONVINCE YOU.

Tobacco Raisers Will Save Money

By Buying Our

Anti-Ratchett Press.

No Blocks Used. Will Prize Two

Headstamps at a Time. Call and

Examine This Novel Press.

Reamy Improved Mill Feed,

MONITOR—MILL—DOG.

(SEE CUT OF DOG.)

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has to be used to appreciate it. Call

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AND FLOUR MILL

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These Goods are Ready for Public Inspection.

All I ask is to examine my GOODS. I do not fear the consequences.

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to your party? What amount of freight or

freight have you? With route to prefer?

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SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 24 1888.

W. A. WILGUS, Editor and Proprietor.
T. E. BARTLEY, Associate Editor.

The General Assembly has extended the time of adjournment to March 27th.

An assembly of lady knights of Labor has been organized at Duquoin, Ills.

Eighteen marriageable young ladies live in the same house in Leavenworth, and the young men in that place all board in the other end of town for safety's sake.

The good work is still going on in Louisville notwithstanding Moody has left there. Forty-one churches held meetings last week, and most of them will continue this week.

New York is too modest in her request, asking \$2,600,000 from the government, for aid rendered in the suppression of the rebellion. A bill has been introduced in the senate to that effect.

The house has refused by a vote of 129 yeas to 128 nays to pass the Hoar joint resolution changing the date of inauguration day and extending it until April 30, 1888, the term of the Fifteenth Congress.

The weighing of the mails by the Government clerks was commenced this week to ascertain how much the Government is to pay railroads for carrying the United States Mail for the next four years.

W. W. Corcoran, the venerable philanthropist and millionaire banker of Washington, is reported to be very ill. He has been suffering for the last month from a bronchial affection, and is not expected to recover.

Blaine doesn't want it, and Gen. Sheridan, could not be induced to accept, and the probabilities are that by the time the National Convention meets the party will actually be compelled to bribe some reckless member to sacrifice himself.

The California San Diegoan suggests that while looking for an easy and certain way to put condemned criminals to death, it thought of sending them to Dakota. Death by freezing is said to be a comparatively painless method of meeting the grim monster.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received through the Adams Express a package containing \$1,000 in national bank notes, shipped by "A Freeman" at Cincinnati. It was accompanied by a note asking that the money be placed to the credit of the conscience fund, and bearing the signature, "One Who Will Be Honest."

The Republican members of the General Assembly met in Frankfort and passed resolutions complimentary to Hon. W. O. Bradley, and suggested that his name be presented to the Republican Convention as a suitable man for the Vice-Presidency. He is suggested no doubt on account of his ability to stand defeat so well.

The twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, whose suburbs almost touch now, are taking formal steps to be joined into one corporation. It would not be surprising to see the project consummated, and then the double city would have a population of at least 200,000, with the prospect of becoming one of the largest cities on the continent by 1900. The growth of the Minnesota twin cities, and especially Minneapolis, has been something marvelous. The man who named Minneapolis died only last week—Post.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, provides for the reorganization of postal service and proposes to divide the Postmasters into three classes. The salaries of the first two classes are to be in proportion to the gross receipts of the office, and will range from \$1,500 to \$6,000, with allowances for rent, light, fuel, etc. This bill should receive proper consideration, as it places the pay of a postmaster upon the basis of the amount of work done, and many offices that are now only allowed a small appropriation would receive an amount equally proportionate with all other offices.

The liquor sellers of Rhode Island are opposed to the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law of that State. The whys and wherefores are not stated but it is safe to say that it's a tough old nut for prohibition to handle with no sort of show in the matter of cracking it. On the bare face of the broad assertion in a State where there are prohibitory laws existing, that "dealers" are opposed to any legislation in the matter tending to repeal such laws, it bears out the declaration that their laws, especially regarding the liquor traffic, are glaringly defective and open the way and invite violation, or else a misconception has been put upon the statement of the sellers. When laws are defective and do not cover the scope for which they were framed, passed and intended, then they should be so amended as to suit the purpose for which they were intended, or repealed, as no law which does not attach a penalty for its violation sufficient to cause it to be to some extent obeyed is recognized as a law of this land.

Mt. Vernon Suffers

Much Loss of Life and Property by the Tornado.

OTHER DAMAGE.

MT. VERNON, ILL., February 20.—A few minutes before 5 o'clock Sunday evening a tornado visited this town. Preceded by hail, it came from the southwest, passed in five minutes, leaving devastation and death in its track. Five hundred buildings are destroyed and many others injured. Many people were buried under the ruins, and to add to the horror fire broke out at several points, and a number were roasted alive. For a time the destruction of the whole town was threatened, but aid from Centralia and Evansville arrived, and about midnight the fires were under control. Medical aid also arrived from outside to supplement the resident physicians. The Supreme Court-house is being used as a morgue.

Among the earliest buildings blown down was the Methodist Church a few minutes after 250 people had left the school room. The County Court House was totally ruined; but the officials succeeded in saving the records. A large two story brick school house was reduced to ruins. Only two churches remain, Catholic and Presbyterian. The electric light plant was wrecked and darkness added to the horrors, the rain continuing to pour through the night. Toward the morning it got colder and the homeless began to suffer severely. All remaining houses were thrown open to these unfortunates.

Relief committees are being formed this morning and a meeting of the City Council is being now held to devise means to help the distressed. Financial aid will be asked from other cities.

It is learned this morning that the storm did much damage after passing over this town, which in the light of day is a scene of horrible destruction. Residents hardly know it. The financial loss is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

MT. VERNON, ILL., Feb. 21.—The list of killed, fatally injured and seriously hurt is this morning officially reported as follows: Killed, thirty-seven; fatally injured but may recover, thirty; wounded but in no danger, sixty-seven.

About 360 houses were destroyed and fully 2,000 people are homeless. The first hurried estimate that placed the loss at \$1,000,000 was about correct, and it will fully equal that sum. Again this morning the weary and solemn tramp of funeral processions is heard. All the funerals are conducted in the most simple way—indeed, it would be almost impossible to have any special ceremonies.

NORTONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—The Carsey Hotel suffered the loss of one door and several windows and other buildings proportionately. Many trees were blown down. The passenger train bound east ran into a tree blown across the track six miles east of here, badly wrecking the engine, but injuring no one so far as heard from.

NEW HAVEN, Ky., Feb. 20.—The storm last night at 9:30 blew down the Bardstown and Green river turnpike bridge at this place. The original cost of the bridge was \$77,500. It will take \$7,500 to replace it. The house lately vacated by J. L. Smith was carried fifty yards, and literally torn to pieces, and various fences and out-houses were blown down.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—A small cyclone struck here last night between 8 and 9 o'clock, tearing down fences, twisting houses and uprooting trees. It swept a path 100 yards wide and a mile long. No serious damage was done.

KELLY.

Dr. Bell, our county coroner, paid our town a professional visit one day last week.

Messrs. Joe Gant and Dave Wiley, of the Gant & Gaither Co., came out last Thursday in the interest of the tobacco business. They have bought a considerable amount of tobacco in this locality through their agent Esq. J. A. Boyd, of which there has been over 35,000 pounds delivered at this place. The 'Squire says that notwithstanding last Summer's dry weather the tobacco raised was much better than one would expect; that much of it was as good as any he has bought for twelve years. The best and heaviest comes from west of the Madisonville road, that is, from the Tradewater region.

The storm that passed through here night before last did considerable damage to timber, fencing and fruit trees. We have heard of one barn that was blown down, that of Mr. Wainwright Lewis. J. A. Boyd estimates his damage to fences and fruit trees at a hundred dollars.

We learn that Mrs. S. H. Myers is very sick and her recovery rather doubtful.

Mr. J. H. Boyd has thrown up his situation as clerk here for G. U. West, and Mr. West has employed Mr. H. B. Crunk.

The KENTUCKIAN cannot afford to give each subscriber a two-horse wagon or a fine sewing machine, but all are treated alike and given the same amount of miscellaneous reading for only \$2 a year. Should any of your neighbors contemplate subscribing for a paper, recommend them the KENTUCKIAN.

SOUTH KENTUCKY COLLEGE ENTERTAINMENT.

A Brilliant Affair.

The entertainment given at South Kentucky College Wednesday night, by the Cordian Bleu and Altie Bees, societies of the college was a brilliant affair and in every way a success. At an early hour the crowd began to assemble and by 7 o'clock, the hour for the commencement of the exercises, the crowd had swelled to such proportions that fully two hundred persons were unable to obtain seats. After a few appropriate remarks by Prof. J. E. Scooby, President of the college, prayer by Rev. Cochran and a short speech by Miss Pauline Crum-baugh in honor of the happy occasion, warmly welcoming the friends gathered together, the programme consisting of characterizations selected from the best English and American authors, with music by members of the music class, was proceeded with and superbly rendered and well sustained. The rendering of the parts, Queen, Hermione, Mahala, the Jewess and Ulrica, by Misses Win-free, Lipscomb and Lillard, deserve more than passing mention as the characters were eminently sustained throughout. The decorations and costumes were handsomely arranged proving the superior skill of the designer, and it can be said of the entertainment that it was the most enjoyable affair of its kind that has transpired in the city for years, and the immense crowd attending felt highly honored with so pleasant a treat.

Fined For Carving.

The case of the Commonwealth against Jim Torian, col., for cutting Julius Carter also colored, about two weeks ago came up for trial, Wednesday morning, and both sides being ready the trial began. A number of witnesses, who saw the fight and also the participants, testified and a clear case of cutting in sudden heat and passion was made out against Torian and he was accordingly fined \$25 and costs, which he will be required to pay when the date of replevin bond which he will give, expires, and the capias is suspended.

Carter's action in the fight was considered justifiable. He was also acquitted. He stood charged with aiding and abetting the fight in throwing a brick bat at Carter. Carter is a brother-in-law of the Torian's and as has been previously stated, the difficulty was simply a renewal of an old one, a feud having existed for some time between them owing to dissatisfaction about the division of some property that the Torians felt heir to, another, but trivial matter acting as a match to kindle the fire in their already inflamed hearts.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., prop'rs, Toledo, O.
P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cts. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

THEATRICAL.

The next attraction at the Opera House will be "Nan's Acre Lot" next Wednesday evening. The Courier-Journal says of it:

Mr. Pepper and Miss Tuttle produced their new play, "Nan's Acre Lot," at the Masonic Temple Theatre last night to an audience that must have pleased them greatly, as it was not only large in point of numbers, but seemed to be well pleased. The play is not a very strong one—that is to say, it is in the nature of a light musical comedy, and depends for much of its success on the renditions of the principals, the plot is consistent, but not complicated, and its development affords at least one climax of rather sensational order. The strongest character in the piece, or, at least the one requiring the greatest display of dramatic art, is that of Asa Spriggins. Mr. Pepper has the role of Billy Butlers, an ex-minstrel, in which he does some excellent comedy work, in addition to some good singing. In the latter line he was the recipient of five or six consecutive encores, and made quite a hit. Miss Tuttle has the companion role, that of Nan Wellington, which she performs in a creditable manner. She is a good singer, but her voice is rather light. Several of her songs were encores. Among the remaining characters that of Spriggins, a rascally lawyer, taken by Mr. William Davidge, Jr., showed the best character work observable in the piece, and the audience testified its approval by frequent and hearty applause. The other characters were not sufficiently marked to call for any great amount of talent, but were very well handled. The play in the hands of the present company forms a pleasant evening's entertainment.

When you want the toughest and best grocery bag on the market call on us and be supplied.

When Will Wonders Ever Cease.

[Louisville Commercial.]

Dr. Henry M. Sherman, the well known and popular physician at Eighth and Jefferson streets, and Miss Mena M. Christian, a modest little blonde who recently removed here with her parents from Peoria, Ill., were quietly married in Jeffersonville at 8:30 o'clock last night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. Field at the residence of A. G. Collins. The marriage was not in the nature of an elopement, the parties merely preferring a quiet wedding.

The Bible.

MR. EDITOR:

Several weeks ago I requested of the Shiloh congregation that they would begin immediately, the reading of the Bible; and try to finish the first five books by the close of winter. As a number of them are complying with the request, I feel encouraged to ask of the numerous readers of the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN that they all begin the perusal of the Bible, and finish the first five books by the last of April.

WM. D. SUMMERS.

Chas. M. Meacham, an accomplished journalist from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, arrived in Southern California a few weeks ago. He has brought up at San Diego, where he has accepted an editorial position on the San Diegoan. Mr. Julian is to be congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Meacham. The relations between the two gentlemen will no doubt prove most satisfactory to both and the addition of Mr. Meacham to the already well qualified force of our neighbor on the bay, can not fail to be highly appreciated by the readers of the San Diegoan.—Los Angeles Herald.

Sales by Gant & Gaither Co., of 35 Bibles, as follows:
1 Hhd. good new leaf, \$14.
12 Hds. new common and medium leaf, \$6.90 to 8.00.
9 Hds. new lugs \$1.20 to 6.25.
13 Hds. old lugs, \$5.50 to 6.00.

OPERA HOUSE!

ONE NIGHT ONLY! WEDNESDAY, FEB. 29

The Charming Young Comedienne, and The Famous Tenor Comedian,

GARRIE TUTTLE HARRY PEPPER

In the New Musical Comedy,

"NAN'S ACRE LOT."

New Music, New Songs, Duets, Medleys and Ballads.

Estray Notice.

Taken up as estray by W. S. Moore, living three and one-half miles northwest of Hopkinsville, Christian County, on the 9th inst., one pale red cow, aged about eleven years, having a small red spot in the forehead, but no other marks or brands, and which I have appraised at the value of fourteen dollars.

Witness my hand this 21st day of Feb., 1888.
T. C. TINSLEY, J. P. C. C.

230 Ninth Street, Opposite Methodist Church.

GILLILAND & KENNEDY.

Don't forget that we are pledged to sell you Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., as low as you can buy them, and we will appreciate your patronage. Our \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Counterpanes are going off nicely, and we still have the nicest line of Towels, Napkins, Hamburgs, &c., Cheaper than you can buy them in this city. Farmers please remember us when you are ready to buy plant bed canvases. Respectfully,

ATTENTION
FARMERS!
Tobacco
Cloth
2 Cts. PER YARD,
AT
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W. G. WHEELER. W. H. FAXON, Book-Keeper. JOHN N. MILLS.
Wheeler, Mills & Co.,
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AND GRAIN DEALERS,
Fire-Proof Warehouse,
RUSSELLVILLE AND R. R. STS. HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Liberal Advance on Consignments. All Tobacco Sent Us Covered by Insurance.
1-10-6m.
NAT. GAITHER, Manager.
GANT & GAITHER COMPANY,
PLANTER'S Warehouse,
Tobacco and Wheat Commission Merchants, Hopkinsville, Ky.
J. W. McLaughlin, President, Directors: B. B. Nance, M. D. Boates, E. G. Seebree, T. G. Gaines, M. Lipstines, A. G. Boates.
1-10.

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LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Lace, Curtains, Flouncings,
HAMBERGS, GINGHAMS, &c.
All the New Styles, New Spring Goods
Arriving Daily.
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We would call your attention to our Second Grand Arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing, made from the finest Imported Piece Goods by Skilled Workmen. As we have arrangements with Large Manufacturers for their Choice Custom Goods. We can compete with any First-Class City House in Styles and Fit, and best of all on prices. Having very light expenses and buying in such large quantities, our Goods are high at any Price. Goods Cheap and we will give you the benefit of it.
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CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
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In this city. We therefore keep the Best Assorted Stock. Come and see us and you will get Fine Merchant Tailors Clothing at Eastern ready made Prices. We bought a fine line of Mifft Clothing which we will sell a Half Price. Thanking our friends for past favors.
PYE & WALTON.
Mch.22-ly

2 Doors From Bank of Hopkinsville.

2 Doors From Bank of Hopkinsville.

ITALIAN MARBLE
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
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ESTABLISHED 1882.
Persons contemplating erecting work, would do well to place their orders with me for Spring Delivery. The Best of Work and Material used at
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S. HODGSON.
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103 SOUTH MAIN
NEXT DOOR TO
J. D. RUSSELL'S
COME AROUND AND GET
PRICES ON OUR FRESH
STOCK OF
Choice Family Groceries,
And Let Us Furnish You Your Supplies.
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11-11

T. R. HANCOCK. W. J. ELY. W. I. FRASER. W. E. RAGSDALE.
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Frequent Tobacco Exchange. Special Attention Paid to Sampling and Selling Tobacco in Writing. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. All Tobacco Insured Unless Otherwise Instructed.
T. R. HANCOCK, SALESMAN. W. J. ELY, BOOK KEEPER.
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